

# YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO SCIENCE EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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YPSILANTI, MICH. WEDNESDAY JULY 26, 1865.

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## A GERMAN LEGEND.

There was once a very poor but very honest, contented merry kind of a man in the village of Tilleda, who happened to be giving a christening feast, for about the eighth time, to some of his neighbors. Desirous of showing all respect to the party at the christening, he set before them the best country wine he possessed, which, being quickly dispatched, his guests seemed to be looking for a little more.

"Then," said the father to the oldest child, a girl about sixteen years old, "go and bring some better wine from the cellar."

"From what cellar, father?" inquired the daughter.

"What cellar, child?" repeated the father, merrily in jest; "why, the great wine cellar belonging to the old knights upon the Kyllhauser."

"With perfect simplicity the young maiden took a flask in one hand, and proceeded toward the mountain. About middle way, seated in an old deserted path leading down toward the spot, she found an aged housekeeper, dressed in a singular, quaint fashion, with a large bunch of keys hanging at her side. The young woman paused, not a little surprised at the sight; but the old lady inquired of her very kindly whether she had not come to fetch wine from the knights' cellar.

"Yes," replied the timid girl, "but I have got no money."

"Come with me," said the old housekeeper; "you shall have it for nothing; and better wine than your father ever bought in his life."

They both then proceeded along an old, deserted road, the old lady inquiring very particularly by the way, what the appearance of things then was in Tilleda—what was alive and who was dead.

"Once," said she, "I was as young and pretty as thou art, before I was kidnapped and buried under ground by the knights, or, rather, night-riders, who stole me away from the very house that now belongs to thy father. Shortly before this they had also seized four young ladies of these parts, who were richly-attired, seated about here on their often-appeared steeds. They were entrapped and carried off in open day by these mountain knights as they were coming from Church at Kella. They made no, as I grew older, into the housekeeper, and entrusted me with the keys of the cellar, which, you see, I still wear."

By this time they had reached the cellar door, which the old housekeeper unlocked. It was a fine, spacious cellar, and on both sides it was well laid out with rows of vats and butts. Most of them were either quite empty, or half full, and reaching one of them, the great dexterity, she took the little flask and filled it up to the brim.

"There," said she, "take that to your father; and whenever he may happen to be giving a treat you may come again; only see that you tell no one, beside your father, where you have it from. And, moreover, take heed that you sell none of it, nor give it away, for in neither case will it be worth anything at all. If any one ventures hither to obtain wine for sale, let him be warned; his best bread has been baked—now go!"

Unluckily, just opposite to them lived the landlord of the village inn, who dealt as largely as he could in adulterated spirits. He, among others, had also a taste of the knights' wine.

"My friend, you might mix this with six times its body of water, and sell it for good wine still. Where can you contrive to get it from?"

He resolved to watch; and he followed the daughter as she went, for about the fourteenth time, with her little flask, toward the Kyllhauser hills. He hid himself, and saw her come the exact way from the cellar, with her flask quite full, shortly afterward. Accordingly, next evening, he set out himself, having first rolled into a little cart one of the largest empty barrels he could find, intending to fill it with the same precious kind of liquor. He thought it would be easy to convey it down hill; and he made a vow to return every night until the cellar became empty. As he approached the spot where he had marked the path the day before, the sky suddenly began to grow dark and lowering. The wind rose, and whistled portentously of the gathering rain, which soon fell in torrents. The tempest carried him and his barrel from one side of the road to the other. At last, down the hill he went, and continued to fall deeper and deeper, until he finally found himself lodged in a burial vault.

Here appeared an awful procession before his eyes—a regular funeral with a bier hung in black, and his wife and four neighbors, whom he recognized easily enough by their gait and garments, followed in its wake. At this sight he very naturally fainted away; and on recovering some hours afterward, he still found himself in the dimly-lighted vault, and heard the old familiar snore-beds of Tilleda striking dead. Now he knew it was the wedding hour, and that he was there lying under the church and the burial ground of the village, in a gloomy vault. He was certainly more dead than alive, and scarcely ventured to breathe. But, see! a monk now approaches him slowly down the narrow steps, opens the door, and to perfect silence puts some money into his hand, and then taking him up into his arms, he laid him down at the foot of the mountain. It was a cold frosty night. By degrees, the good host came a little to himself, and cried, without either wine or wine-cakes, as far as home. It struck him just as he reached it; and he felt himself so well that he must take to his bed. In the course of three days he died, and the money which he had brought home, given him by the ghostly monk, was just sufficient to defray his funeral expenses; his wife and the four neighbors, as he had seen them, following him to the grave.

## A NAUGHTY STORY.

A New York Correspondent writes:—"Shall I tell you a naughty story? Let its veracity excuse it."

"Some time last winter a carnival came off on one of the old Brooklyn ponds. Everybody was expected to wear fancy dress and mask, and the affair being very select, good folks, by the scores resolved to go. Among them were Mr. Folie and his handsome lady, of Clinton avenue. Clinton avenue is the Madison square, the West Green street of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Folie is the most admired mistress of its most sumptuous dwelling. She was quite a good figure upon steel, having practiced upon the Caplinette—not to speak of parlor skating which teaches one the motion quite as well—every good afternoon. But unfortunately Mr. Folie, who must necessarily make one of the party, did not know the use of *patins*, though to gratify his wife, who was much too proper to go anywhere by night, unaccompanied by her husband, he consented to attend the carnival. Folie had never seen his wife on ice, being a close business man, tho' something of a gallant, so he acknowledged her to be a nice thing, when gliding so excellently, and rolling so elegantly. Poor fellow! must he patter around like a cripple while she could skim like a racer? However, they masked at last in the secrete dressing provided for the sexes, and put on their distinct costumes. Mr. Folie wore a dress of the time of Cosimo the First, and Mrs. Folie appeared as a fair Bettoness with a starched cap and skirt gown, which gave her graceful limbs free circulation. Folie being absorbed in business, forgot to ask what his wife's garb would be; but Mrs. Folie to be well protected, had betrayed her domino to a gentleman whom she made promise not to reveal her incognito, and particularly to introduce no gentleman to her who was not absolutely fastidious and honorable. So they shot out for the pond; the ice was as smooth as crystal; drummed lights threw wide splashes of brightness to and fro, but here and there were dark isolated corners, and corners, secure from intrusion. The people were numerous and the customers so noisy, that the angel of the plague would not have known who to spare. So for an instant Mrs. Folie's friend disappeared, being a poor skater and unable to keep up with her, returning, he made her acquainted with Mr. Domino. Bowing merely, but not unmasking, the new arrival glided to Mrs. Folie's side, took her hands in his as couples on ice do, and they rolled off like two muscled automatons. Plumed cap, long splendid Florentine dress, domino cap long rapiers, dark hose over shapely limbs with sword, jeweled dagger, and the cross of the order of St. John. He was the best young man on the pond—raced backward, forward, High Dutch, wriggles, inside out, heel up, squim, in, move, swallow himself. Mrs. Folie was in ecstasies. She was animated to a generous rivalry, and surpassed her own previous agility. Warmly by exercise and contact, their tones grew softer, their speech grew less formal; poor Mrs. Folie once slipped, when Domino simply caught her by the waste, and, bold man! kept his hand around her when they were again alert.

"Withdraw your arm," whispered Mrs. Folie; "my husband is here—he may know you."

"Say not so," exclaimed the ardent Domino; "let us ourselves withdraw."

"They glided off to the far angles of the pond, where, unobserved, their conversation sweetened. At last the supple Florentine seized Mrs. Folie's hand and swore it was the fairest on Long Island.

"Flatterer! she answered. 'If this were not the Carnival, I should be indignant.'"

"But since it is the Carnival, give me one kiss, and I will not refuse you."

"She did not do it. They lingered a lucious moment on the margin of the world moral and the *demerit monde*, and the bell at the great gate rang—the Carnival was over—it was time to unmask.

"I fear to uncover, said the lady; you men are so seldom honorable!"

"But you must; the hour has arrived, come! We must, we shall, meet again!"

"Let us draw!"

"They slipped off the dark visages instantaneously, and looked into each other's faces.

"Good Heavens! It is Folie!"

"My wife! my wife!" said the strong man, and they wilted.

"This closed the tableau.

"I may add that Folie was a good skater; but wishing to have some fun on his own account, had not told his wife so."

## FAT.

"What is the use of fat?" It performs several offices. One is to round the system and complete the beauty of the person. Your cousin Jane's smooth neck owes its beauty to the skillful manner in which the adipose matter is packed into all the crannies between the muscles, veins and arteries. For Nature expends no small amount of labor in the production of beauty. "Behold the lilies of the field, not Solomon, in all his glory, was arrayed like one of these." Another use of the adipose matter is to serve as a reservoir of aliment for the support of the system. In the fever which I recently had, my stomach was in such a state that it could digest no food, and by one of these beautiful adjustments so common in Nature, my appetite rejected it, and I did not eat a mouthful for several days. The consequence was, that the heat of the body had to be kept up by burning the fat in the system, and how rapidly this was consumed! I suppose I lost twenty pounds in three days. Hibernating animals that sleep through the winter are generally as fat as they can be when they crawl into their nests in the fall. Their thick fur prevents the radiation of heat, so that little is required to be generated; their breathing and circulation are sluggish, causing a slow consumption of matter, and this matter is supplied by a store of fat in the system, which is slowly burned up during the winter, and the animals come out in the spring as lean as Pharaoh's lean kine. If you put a piece of fat on the fire, you will see that it burns with a blaze, you may be almost sure that it contains hydrogen. The burning of a substance is simply its connection with oxygen. Whenever an organic substance containing hydrogen is sufficiently heated, it is decomposed, and, as the hydrogen is separated from the other elements, it takes the gaseous form. Rising in this hot state, as it comes in contact with the oxygen in the air, it combines with it—in other words, burns; one atom of oxygen combining with one atom of hydrogen, and producing water. There is phosphorus in the bones, which, when separated, will burn with a flame, but almost invariably when you see any animal substance or vegetable substance burning with a blaze—the flame of a lamp, of a kitchen fire, of a burning building—it is hydrogen in the act of combining with oxygen, producing water. On the other hand, when you see any organic substance burning with a red heat without blaze, like charcoal or anthracite coal, it is carbon combining with oxygen, and producing, generally, carbonic acid. If the blaze produces a good deal of light, you may be pretty sure that the substance contains both carbon and hydrogen, the light coming principally from the intensely-heated carbon as it is burned.

## Ypsilanti Sentinel

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

### SOVEREIGNTY OR NO SOVEREIGNTY.

The whole question of recovering and preserving our liberties, rests, largely, upon what decision we come to in regard to the real depositary of that "sovereignty," which is originally in the People. If we determine it shall rest in the States, and that a part of it shall be exercised through a federated government composed of the Congress of the States, and the Executive, we are reasonably safe against foreign danger, domestic violence, or internal usurpation. But if we admit the doctrine upon which the union has been ruled for over four years, that Sovereignty is vested in Congress and that the President, as "commander in chief of the Army and Navy," is an absolute dictator in time of war, the question is decided; we are already enslaved.

We deny that there is the least quality of sovereignty in the federal government. We will not admit even the decision of sovereignty between the States, and the Union. The States are entirely sovereign. We throw out all such phrases as "reserved rights," "residual powers," and other euphemisms, and put ourselves upon the strong plain ground, that the States, did not limit their powers or shorten their rights, by entering into that compact called the "Constitution for the United States," any more than one nation does by its treaty agreements with another.

Our opponents will triumphantly point to the Constitutional clause, which asserts the absolute supremacy of all laws made in pursuance of that instrument. And that is the single argument which we propose at this moment to use. It is precisely because the federal government is not clothed with sovereign powers, that such a clause becomes necessary. No such clause is found in any State Constitution. Why? Because the undisputed sovereignty of the State makes its law Supreme; and by virtue of that very sovereignty the States covenanted with each other that they would individually yield the supremacy in certain cases to federal laws.

But if they could, or had designed, to confer a portion of their sovereignty upon the Congress, then this clause would have been unnecessary. Its laws would have been supreme at any rate.

A divided sovereignty is impossible. "No man can serve two masters," indeed, but least of all will two masters be content with the services of one man? The States must be sovereign, using the Union as their common agent merely, or the Federal Power will become the absolute sovereign, and the States mere feudatories, as they have been for the last four years.

But this State of things cannot last long, and the total obliteration of States, will speedily follow their permanent degradation.

### MEXICO AND MAXIMILIAN.

We might, perhaps, write a very popular article, in the war vein, in favor of enforcing the "Monroe Doctrine," and driving Maximilian out of Mexico. But we still prefer as we always have preferred, to consult the truth, and speak what we believe to be right, rather than what is expedient. To begin, then, we assert that the presence of Maximilian in Mexico, is no violation of the "Monroe Doctrine." The utterance of Mr. Madison thus styled, was simply a protest, against the "Holy Alliance," of that day, having anything to do with the adjustment of the difficulties of Spain and Portugal with the American Provinces. It did not contemplate fixing the character of the governments to prevail in these provinces, for it left Brazil as free to form an Empire, as it did Mexico and South America to form Republics.

But the "Holy Alliance" no longer exists.

Maximilian is not present in Mexico, by the authority of any alliance, but against the protest of England and Spain who were engaged with France in the Mexican expedition. So far as he is backed by foreign influence, it is that of Napoleon alone, illy sustained by the French People. If the French national pride is not wounded by our conduct, in all probability he will be compelled to the opposition to leave Mexico alone to its destiny. It is the interest of May, and doubtless his wish to be kind, that of France. Here then, is our true diplomacy. By an honorable and courteous treatment of Maximilian let us detach him from France, and remove French influence from his court. Let us, instead of any extra-continental power, gain a diplomatic conquest of Mexico. What then? After that leave Mexico to the Mexicans.

But shall we establish a despotism upon this continent? Let us see. Maximilian is a liberal Prince. He was the favorite of the liberals of Europe, many of whom have followed him, and are now in his service. Too much of a Republican for Europe, he was there kept in maritime service, where his political influence could be comparatively ineffectual. From what little we can learn of him, he was esteemed almost a dangerous character; inasmuch as the revolutionary elements of Austria, might rally round him, and raise him to a constitutional throne. If so, his mission to Mexico, might have been an honorable removal, to assuage the anxiety of his Imperial Brother.

His administration in Mexico has been characterized by these views. He has commenced extensive improvements; he has established the Judicial Power, compelled the Clergy, and military to answer, like other people, to the civil tribunals for their conduct, whereas, before his coming both these classes were favored with special courts composed of their own numbers. He has divorced Church and State, and proclaimed toleration of religious belief. And he is now establishing free education. In fine, during his short reign he appears to be doing more for Mexico, than all her predecessors since the revolution.

Of course, all this is his best policy; but his past history is an assurance that policy and inclination run the same way.

Now we submit to the American People the choice, whether they will recognize Maximilian, and support his efforts to regenerate and develop Mexico, or enter upon a war the result of which no man can foresee, but which at the best, can only leave us with heavier taxation, and a distracted country on our hands. Which is the better course? Which will God be most likely to approve? What could we do for Mexico that she is not doing for herself under Maximilian. Would we put down military courts and establish civil? Maximilian has done it, and we have work of that kind at home. Would we build railroads and invite population? It is being done. Would we open free schools and allow religious toleration? The present Emperor is doing it. What advantage could Mexico derive from our interference? But all will not do, it is said, Maximilian is a ruler imposed upon the people, not chosen by them. But when have the Mexicans chosen a ruler? From the time that Iturbide was first proclaimed Emperor, then banished, then executed, there has been no steadiness, nor stability, nor any choice by the People, worthy of the name. So called Constitutions have followed each other, as fashion succeeded fashion, until there is absolutely no organism, or organic law, existing. We might just as well call the swaying of a mob by blind impulse a choice as the accession of dictators by which Mr. Ay has been cursed. Probably the assembly of notables, which sent the mission to invite Maximilian to the throne, with the subsequent ratification by the vote of the people, was as much of a choice as Mexico can make. We have not the slightest evidence that he is not the choice of the People except the opposition of the partisans of Juarez; and where is there a ruler who has not opposition?

Justice, sound policy, and our own interest unite in prompting us to let Mexico alone at any rate; we would go farther and say treat the government *de facto*, with courtesy and kindness, rejoicing that she had found a liberal Prince who has the will and ability to reclaim her from barbarism, and restore her to a respectable rank among nations.

### BREVITIES.

A man was declaiming on board of a steamboat in defence of slavery, and was asked by a philanthropist what he would think of slavery if it sold the husband to Maryland and the wife to Louisiana. "I'd very heartily sell my wife five hundred miles off," said he. "I wish in a pro-slavery man forever."

An American editor, noticing the decrease of a rich subscriber, observes, "He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the un-

controlled possession of twenty thousand dollars per annum. More than twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her."

An old rough clergyman, once took for his text, that passage of the Psalms, "I said in my haste, all men are liars." Looking up, apparently as he said, "You said in your haste, David, did you? Well if you had been here you might have said so after mature reflection."

Barry Cornwall says: "Come—let me dive into thine eyes." If his love had "swimming eyes," very good but at all events, our advice to the young woman, is for divers reasons, don't let him do it. He might go over a "cataract."

In a Scotch parish there was an ancient by the name of Sanders, whose wit was reputed to be very sharp. The laird, who was also a wag, met him one day driving a pig to market. "Well, Sanders," quoth he, "ye're driving your kizzen to the market." "Na, laird; he's just an auld acquaintance like yourself."

When the affair of Lord Melville was brought forward in the House of Commons, a gentleman mentioned in company that his lordship had quitted his place. "Did you ever," said a young lady, "hear of a Scotchman quitting his place?" "Yes," replied the gentleman, "his native place."

A flock of birds flying over the heads of two city merchants, one of them exclaimed, "How happy these creatures are; they have no acceptances to pay." "You are mistaken, replied the other, 'They have their bills to provide for as well as we.'"

A greenhorn standing beside a sewing machine at which a poor lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and its work operator, gave vent to his admiration with—"By golly, its purty, 'specially the part covered with calico."

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons; and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "sic a family ye maun have."

Lord Allen in conversation with S. Rogers, said, "I never put my razor in hot water, as I find it spoils the temper of the blade." No doubt of it," said the wit, "show me the blade that would not be out temper if plunged into hot water."

### FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, July 22.  
The Herald's New Orleans correspondence says:

The Tocco district, in Louisiana, is at the present infected by desperate bands of guerrillas, who have so far defied all the efforts of the National troops, with the assistance of the citizens, to capture them. They not only plunder the rural districts, but have on several occasions entered Franklin and other towns, and robbed the stores.

In accordance with the War Department order for mustering out of the service troops whose terms of office expire before the 1st of October next, between 14,000 and 15,000 of Gen. Sheridan's men will be discharged.

New York, July 22.

The initiatory movements for inducing northerners to emigrate to the South, to settle and cultivate the lands of the re-organized States, have been taken by two North Carolina gentlemen, who are now in this city for the purpose of furnishing information to those desirous of seeking new homes in that region. These gentlemen, who have large quantities of land for sale, say that the North Carolinians generally are glad that their state is rid of slavery, and are anxious to have it filled up and developed by northern settlers.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Washington July 21, says the mayor and most of the magistrates of Alexandria boldly declare their determination to adhere to the old State law, and say sooner than receive the testimony of a negro in their courts, they will resign their respective offices. A case in which the testimony of colored man was refused recently occurred in that city. A well-to-do negro was arrested on the complaint of a white man, and introducing as his only witnesses several colored men, was informed that their testimony would not be heard by the court. On communicating this fact to the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed in Alexandria, that officer immediately repaired to the court room, & moved a discontinuance of the trial, on the ground that, under the provisions of a circular from Gen. Howard's headquarters, the local courts have no jurisdiction in such a case. The officers of the said Freedmen's Bureau are instructed by said circular to adjudicate all difficulties between negroes, or negroes and whites. The Justice still persisted in proceeding with the trial. The negro defendant not appearing in Court in compliance with the instructions of the office of Freedmen's Bureau, the Court then gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and issued an execution for the seizure of the property of the colored man, over whose residence a guard was at once posted by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prevent the civil officials from executing the orders of the court. On learning the circumstances, Gen. Howard, immediately addressed a letter to the Mayor, politely requesting him to transfer all similar cases to the office of his bureau, in accordance with circular No. 1 from his headquarters. Should similar cases occur the military authorities will be called to enforce Gen. Howard's order.

Capt. Wese, of the Andersonville Prison Penitentiary, is to be put on trial next week before the Military Commission now in session in this city, of which Brig. Gen. Underwood is President.

The vertebral neck bones of the assassin, J. W. Booth, which were shattered by the bullet that caused his death, are now on exhibition among the other surgical curiosities of the war of the Army Medical Department.

An American editor, noticing the decrease of a rich subscriber, observes, "He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the un-

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

### A BIBICAL REPUTATION.

One of the Boston Museum's old and valued correspondents, Mr. Lord, who is now residing in Illinois, was a short time since riding from Jacksonville to Penora, in that State, and as he was passing a small hut by the roadside, he noticed a shaggy headed boy of about eight years of age, with large eyes and no hat, dressed in a worn out pair of his fathers trousers trying to balance himself on the splintered top of a hickory stump.

More for the purpose of breaking the monotony of riding all day without speaking, than to gain information, Mr. Lord reigned up his horse to the fence and exclaimed:

"My little boy can you tell me how far it is to Sangamon Bottom?"

The boy poised himself on one leg, opened his large eyes to their largest extent and replied:

"Bout six miles."

"Do you live in this house?" inquired Lord.

"I reckon."

"Do you enjoy yourself out here in the woods?"

"A heap."

"What ails your pants?"

"Tors 'em."

Finding he had hold of a genius that could not be pumped, Mr. Lord turned his head to depart, but in his turn he was hailed by the boy who, in a comical tone said:—

"What moot your name be?"

"Lord."

The boy here grinned all over even to the wrinkles in his fathers trousers, and seemed hardly able to suppress a broad snicker.

"You seem pleased," said Lord; "perhaps you have never heard the name before."

"Yes I have," replied the youngster: "I have heard pap read about you."

Lord put spurs to his horse, and says that even the sacred thoughts to which the incident gave rise was not sufficient to keep him from snickering through the rest of the journey.

### KIND WORDS—USE THEM.

Because they fall pleasantly on the ears of all who hear them, and it is therefore one of the ways to promote human happiness;

Because they give an impression in your favor, and thus prepare the way for your greater influence over others for good.

Because kind words powerfully contribute to soothe and quiet your own spirit when ruffled by the unkindness of others.

Because they show the difference between you and the rude, malicious or revengeful, and are suited to show them their wrong.

Because they are suited to stir up the kind affection of your own heart. There is sweet music in such a voice rightly to affect the soul.

Because they are so uncommon, use them that there may be more of such bright stars in our dark firmament.

Because they aid in carrying out the divine injunction, "Be courteous, Be kindly affectionate one to another."

Because you cannot conceive of any truly benevolent man who would not use them.

Because you have heard such words from your God and hope to hear such words forever.—*American Messenger.*

The St. Paul *Minnesota* is responsible for the following.—It is a fast way of doing business, and beats Australia and California all hollow:

One of Miss B's pupils, a young lady, stepped into the school-room the other morning and commenced gathering up her books, stating that she was sorry that she was compelled to leave school.

"For what reason?" mildly inquired the teacher.

"Oh, I was married last evening that's all."

"Why did you inform me before?"

"For the simple reason," replied the blooming bride, "I did not know myself until during the same afternoon—he did not ask me till then."

Some one speaks of November and December as being rightly named, since they are indeed the dying embers of the year.

He is a contemptible fellow that sneaks through life on tip-toe, with his ears at the key-hole of everybody's business.

### SWINGING.

From the Child at Home.

Swing, swing, swing!

To the highest beam 'tis hung.

By two books of iron strong.

Made of rope both thick and long.

With the barn-roof overhead.

And soft lay beneath us spread.

We may swing both fast and high.

For there is no danger nigh.

Swing, swing, swing!

Thro' the barn their laughter rung.

Grandpa did not mind the noise.

He remembered childhood joys.

Father time had not the power.

That dear heart to chill or sour.

So his grain he winnowed out.

Answering to the merry shout.



WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

Not long since a turn was hung in Iowa for murder. The deed was committed in the morning early, after a light snow had fallen. The victim was a woman. Her body was found in the barnyard where she had been milking. The head was broken with an axe and nearly severed from the body by a razor which she held in her left hand.

She was a widow, and the murderer resided with her working her farm on shares. On the morning of the murder he had chopped the wood for the day, and gone to his work on a neighboring farm. The persons who found the body, had no difficulty in tracking the murderer directly from the woodpile to the barnyard, and from there to the very spot where he was at work. The razor in the hand of the corpse was his. The house was securely locked, the key in the woman's pocket, and the razor case lying on the buttery shelf as usual.

When arrested the accused denied the charge, without manifesting any particular interest, or emotion. He made no attempt to escape, and though having the most eminent Counsel in the State, no defense could avail against the overwhelming evidence. Still he persisted in his innocence. On the scaffold he was permitted to make a long speech, denying his crime, and endeavoring to implicate among others, a "copperhead," relative of the deceased. His whole bearing was that of a man who had adopted the desperate resort of establishing his innocence by a constant assertion.

He came near accomplishing his purpose. Scarcely had he swung from the scaffold, when the public sympathy ran decidedly in his favor. A universal feeling took possession of the public mind, that a man could not, under the very gallows, deny his guilt, and die with a lie in his mouth. It would not surprise us if that very case led to the abolition of capital punishment in Iowa.

Now contrast this with the case of Mrs. Sarra. Here is a woman against whom a long trial conducted with unlimited facility for both finding, and suborning testimony, fails to find ought for which an intelligent jury, would convict her. She protests her innocence. She has been brought up from youth to believe that she must suffer eternally for mortal sin unconfessed and unforgiven. She is proven to be a devoted adherent of that faith. Not only does she deny her guilt openly to the world, but in the solemn and inviolable secrecy of the holy eucharist, she asserts her innocence. Her fellow convicts corroborate her words, and her spiritual adviser is convinced by her manner of her truthfulness. She finally dies on the scaffold, with the declaration, "I am innocent, but the will of the Lord be done." But the very men who are ready to abolish capital punishment lest such a man as the Iowa murderer may have been innocent, unite in denouncing Mrs. Sarra, as a monster unfit to live. Her guilt is assumed as beyond the possibility of a doubt. Her very body is refused respectful burial, and her memory is covered with obloquy. Such is the difference of action shown by the same men, as they are variously prompted by natural feelings, and fanaticism.

## THE INSURANCE BANK.

The Michigan insurance Bank has submitted to the pressure of "the government," and becomes a "National Bank." Thus one after, the land marks of state power is falling before the steady march of centralization. Bankers, Capitalists and men in leading position gracefully submit, because they see a way of rising in wealth, influence, and position, in the new organization. But the people! Ah, the people. Scarcely knowing it they sink in poverty, because the earnings are filched away in taxes, consumed in enhanced cost of living and absorbed by a host of idle officials. They sink intellectually, because their utmost exertions barely meet their necessities; they sink morally, because a sense of their lowliness impels them to degradation; they sink socially, because the artificial, aristocratic genius of their government weighs them down. The old World is to be repeated in the new, because the people have proved recreant to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The epitaph long since written can now be applied:

"Here lies a people, who in giving freedom to the negro, lost their own."

When this revolution of our government, under the name of "restoring the Union," first commenced, we indulged in some patriotic predictions of what "the people" would do. But we soon discovered that "the people," were only descending to the low plane of popular liberty of which they were worthy. They have not even yet reached it, and how much more they will stand we are unable to conjecture. We therefore indulge in no promises in their behalf. Some of our Democratic contemporaries, are still warning "the government," of what "the people" will do, if it goes too far. All this is waste breath. It reminds us of the man who had his ears cuffed, his nose wrung, his posterior kicked, and his face spit upon. Bursting into indignant tears, he warned his tormentors "not to go any further, or they would rouse the lion in him." Perhaps there may be just such a crying lion asleep in "the people," but we cannot see it.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD QTRS. 11th Mich. Infantry, Cleveland, Tenn. July 11, 1865.  
Editor of Ypsilanti Sentinel:—  
Dear Sir:—We of this Regiment feeling that our rights have been trampled on, by one who should make it his business to protect them, wish to make an appeal through your columns, to the people of Michigan. We have exercised forbearance until it ceases to be a virtue, and feeling convinced that our only hopes of justice lies with the people, and not as it should, with our officers, we wish to lay our case before them, that they may judge of the characters of our leading officers who will undoubtedly, in days to come, ask of that people their votes.

The organization of the Regiment was accomplished on the fourth day of March last, with one, two, and three year men, all going with the understanding that whether their term of enlistment had expired or not, at the end of the war they were to be discharged; and are, from that very fact entitled to their discharges. But instead we have proved that Col. P. Reagan is, and has been, using every endeavor to have us transferred to the Gulf Department, in hopes to retain us in the service, so that he may reap the pecuniary advantages of his Colonelcy.

Again we are told, and it comes from the Adjutant General of the State, through only one man's hands, that at the time Lieut. Col. Reagan received his Colonelcy it was with the understanding that he should report immediately with his regiment, to the State. Now, I would like to know, is he the ranking officer of the government that he is allowed to do as he pleases in this matter, to keep men here, who, to-day, are his superiors in Education, in honor, or in anything which goes to make the man? I said honor, and I will endeavor to show what his honor amounts to.

We are, by some strange means reported as a veteran regiment; and by means which even the clerks at regimental headquarters cannot account for, though having made the original reports, the reports were made by the clerk at his quarters and there signed by Lt. Col. McFarland, under his eye. There were, of course, a small proportion of veterans, for from the hundred and twenty transferred from the old detachment, all whose time expired previous to Oct. 1st, were discharged, which amounted to from four to eight to a company. This report then went from the regiment to Post Head Quarters to be signed by Col. Reagan commanding under the following—

"I certify on honor that this report is correct," to the surprise of every one at Regimental Headquarters, the next address from Department Headquarters, was to a veteran organization which could not have happened unless the figures in the report had been altered. This is a grave charge, but we can substantiate it.

Signed, Many Soldiers of the 11th.  
One from Ypsilanti.

## Common Council Proceedings.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24, 1865.

Mayor in the Chair, Quorum Present, PETITIONS.

From M. Eckrich, for Tavern License. To committee on Licenses.

From C. H. Wallace and others, for a plank walk on east side of Washington st. from Buffalo to Woodward street. Com. on Streets and sidewalks.

From P. Davis, asking further time for building sidewalk on Washington street. Referred to same.

From John Lickiss and others, for the opening of Park street at its intersection with the railroad. Same reference.

REPORTS.  
From board of auditors, approved L. Hendrick's bill for services and Insp. Election. \$3.50. Ordered paid.

From com. of ways and means, to whom was referred the petition of J. N. Howland and others, in reference to indebtedness incurred by the enlistment of recruits in the 8th military sub-district, and asking relief from same, the following:

The com. to whom was referred the report of the com. on enlistments, upon the petition of J. N. Howland, G. J. Crook, and J. G. Brown, have had the subject under consideration and would most respectfully report—

That said petitioners recruited 24 men to fill the quota on the call of 18th July 1864, at an aggregate of \$9,785.

The petitioners received by subscriptions \$5,407 and from city Treas. \$4,600 \$1,000 and leaving in their hands to pay expenses &c. \$222.00 and further your com. ask to be discharged.

J. W. BABBITT, Chm.  
Accepted, on file, and committee discharged.

From com. on streets, to whom was referred the matter in relation to opening the alley in rear of J. W. Van Cleve's and Prof. Ripley's lots, the following resolution:

Resolved, By the common council of the city of Ypsilanti, that the Marshal be and he is hereby directed to open to its proper width said alley, according to the recorded plat of the same. On table for two weeks.

By ald, Martin.  
Resolved, That a com. of three be appointed to confer with the Vestry of St. Luke's Church, to make arrangements for the ringing of the bell of said Church at stated hours.

Adopted, and Aldermen Martin, Woodruff and Babbitt, were appointed.

By the same.  
Resolved, That the city attorney be instructed to report an ordinance to council.

in regard to cattle running at large in the city. Adopted.

Ald. Yost presented the resignation of Ald. Jackson, of the 4th Ward, in consequence of removal from the city. Accepted and approved.

Ald. Dimick presented the resignation of T. J. Wilder as constable of the 1st Judicial District.

And the same having been accepted and approved, Ald. Dimick submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the office of Constable of the 1st Judicial District, having become vacant by the resignation of T. J. Wilder, that George Sherwood be appointed Constable to fill said vacancy. On table.

From C. McCormick, (5th Ward) street work, \$26.50. Ordered paid.

From J. Carpenter, J. T. Vaughan, M. H. J. Leighton, I. Smith, C. McCormick, C. R. Pattison.

Adjourned to Monday Aug. 7 at 7 P. M. J. McCREADY, Clerk.

The tory papers of the county are quoting the atrocities of James, and as victims, as an apology for their own. The World has long since sentenced those tory masters to eternal infamy, our despots only confess judgement against themselves by pleading these examples in justification of their deeds.

Wool continues to arrive in somewhat increasing quantities. 60 cents is the highest price we have heard of being obtained.

It is probable that the wet weather will stiffen the price of wheat and flour.

Mr. Dyer Gear, of Superior, an old man aged 80 years, was found dead last Sunday, in a lot where a two year old bull was kept, with marks of violence, plainly show that he had been killed by the vicious animal.

The Arctic fountain continues to play and Edwards & Cooper, are rapidly beautifying city and county with their blinds, cornices, &c.

THE BEST AND SAFEST STIMULANT.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh material; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them.

FOR SALE—A hog, in good killing order, weighing about 200lb. Inquire at this office.

GEN. POPE AND THE ARMY OF WAR.—Here is a little story about Gen. Pope, which teaches one of the fine moral lessons which are always so delightful.

I heard, while at Pillow, an anecdote of Gen. Pope—an officer of ability, but sometimes a very unpleasant man with a pompous and heaving manner—which will bear repetition. While at his head quarters, the General was approached by a rather small, plain looking, and entirely unassuming man in citizen's attire, with the question:

"Are you General Pope, sir?"

"I am."

"I would like to see you then on a matter of business."

"Call on my adjutant, sir; he will arrange any business you may have."

"But I wish to have a personal conversation with you."

"Call on my adjutant, sir!"

"But—"

"Did I not tell you to see my adjutant? Trouble me no more sir," and Pope was walking away.

"My name is Scott, General."

"Confound you! What do I care," thundered Pope, in a rising passion, "if your name is Scott or Jones, for the matter of that? See my adjutant, I tell you sir! Leave my presence."

"I am," replied the quiet man in his quiet way, "The Assistant Secretary of War and—"

What a revolution those simple words made in General's appearance and manner. His angry, haughty air was dispelled in a moment, and a flush of confusion passed over his face.

"Beg your pardon, Mr. Scott. I had no idea whom I was addressing. Pray be seated; I shall be happy to grant you an interview at any time."

Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint, half contemptuous smile on the Secretary's lips, though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without comment.

After that unique interview, Pope and the Assistant Secretary were very frequently together, and I venture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.—Julius Henry Brown.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1st. That tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and one of the least harmful medical agents known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

## DIED.

In this city on the 21st, JOHN T. VAUGHAN in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. Vaughan was a native of Alburg, Vermont, but at an early age removed with his father, Harmon B. Vaughn to Canada, where he remained until 1833. As a citizen he was honored, and filled several provincial offices with credit.

The rebellion of 1838 found him a commissioned officer in the Canadian militia, & as such liable to bear arms against the principles with which he sympathized. He accordingly laid aside his sword, and came back to the states taking up his residence in this city. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and has for years faithfully served as Janitor for that congregation. He leaves a large circle of relations, and acquaintances to lament his loss.

To Die in a Bad Cause  
as those who fall in the rebel ranks doubt edly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause  
as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

Christodoro's Hair Dye  
are doing every day, in every city of the Union

is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. Manufactured by

J. CHRISTADORO,  
No. 6, Astor House, New York.

Sold by Druggists, Applied by Hair Dressers.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Comstock and Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned desire to express their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received in the past. They also so

licit as liberal a share in the future under the firm of A. Williams & Co., as in the past.

By closing attention to business to mention the same. The books of Comstock & Williams will remain in the store and be settled by either Comstock or Williams.

EDGAR A. COMSTOCK,  
ANSEL WILLIAMS.

Ypsilanti, July 20, 1865. 6-5w

## Special Copartnership Notice.

THE Undersigned this day have entered into a limited copartnership for three years from this date under the firm name of A. Williams & Co. Ansel Williams is the general partner, Edgar A. Comstock is the special partner, and has contributed the sum of two thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock.

ANSEL WILLIAMS,  
EDGAR A. COMSTOCK.

Defied Ypsilanti, July 20, 1865. 6-5w

ASINGLE TRIAL WILL  
CONVINCE  
THAT THERE IS UNEQUALLED  
VIRTUE IN THE  
**RED JACKET**  
STOMACH  
BITTERS.  
They are a combination  
OF  
PURE HERBS  
Prepared in the choicest  
OLD BOUQUON WHISKY.  
They strengthen and invigorate  
the system.  
They give a good healthy appetite.  
They assist digestion.  
They are the best stimulant in existence.  
They cure nervousness and fever and ague.  
They cure nervous headache.  
They are perfectly pure and palatable.  
The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers in the country.

**BENNETT PIETERS & CO.**  
21 RIVER ST. CHICAGO  
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

## PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washington, held on at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the twenty day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Clarence J. Crook, praying that Chas. Joslin may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday fourteenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Sentinel, a news paper printed and circulating in the county of Washington, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

HIRAM J. BEAKES,  
Judge of Probate.

VERY DAY ADDS FRESH TESTIMONY  
TO THE VALUE OF

YOST'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New York. All are invited to examine this wonderful triumph of Science. Sold at the Drug Stores and at my office. Price \$1 per bottle; \$5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express 43-3m.

C. L. YOST, Ypsilanti.

THREE City lots for sale on the east side of Summit street, in the city of Ypsilanti.

Inquire of  
JOSLIN & BLODGETT  
Attorneys.

WICKER & HAGADORN,

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

## PARSONS' Special Notices.

## Fine Art Gallery.

POST OFFICE BLOCK, YPSILANTI MICH.  
The latest and best styles of AMBRYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OPAL TYPES, ENLARGED INDIA INK SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAIT PAINTING, AND CARBON WRITING. WEDDING AND CALLING CARDS equal in execution to the finest engraving written at short notice.

Please to give us your Patronage.  
With RAPHAEL'S genius once the canvas glowed  
ANGLO'S hand filched the seraphic fire—  
Time since refused the gift on them bestowed,  
And left no mortal equal to admire.

But when the Morn its golden portals turning,  
A Sunbeam flew between the bars of flame,  
And sought the earth for human beauty burning  
To live thro' myriad forms at Parsons' name.

LYMAN D. NORRIS. THOMAS NINDE.

NORRIS & NINDE,  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

Office in the North end of the Norris Block  
YPSILANTI, MICH.

THE HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE CO

OF  
Hartford, Connecticut.

Incorporated 1810—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital,  
\$1000000

ASSETS.

June 1864.

Cash and Cash Items, \$519,275

Real Estate, 8,000 00

Bank Stocks in Hartford, 291,500 00

" " New York, 241,650 00

" " Boston, 110,100 00

" " other places, 77,850 00

Railroad Stocks, 25,210 00

State and city Bonds, 170,750 00

U. S. Securities, 334,880 00

Total Assets, \$1,548,162 55

LIABILITIES:

Unadjusted Losses, \$26,218 00

OFFICERS:

T. C. ALLYN, Pres't. GEN. M. COIT, Sec'y.

C. C. LYMAN, Asst. Sec'y.

Western Department,

G. F. BISSEL, General Agent,

49 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

For details of our terms, see small cards and Circulars.

Insurance may be effected in this old and substantial company in a very favorable terms.

Apply to LYMAN D. NORRIS, Agent.

Dwellings and farm property insured for a term of years at very low rates.

Ypsilanti, July 1, 1865. 41-y

## NEW BAKERY.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ypsilanti and vicinity that he has opened a Bakery on the corner of

Congress and Park Street,

where he is prepared at all times to furnish

**BREAD,**

Pies, Cakes, Confectionery,

and all articles in his line, on the most liberal terms. Parties and Picnics, will be furnished at short notice, with whatever they may wish. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LEOPOLD SHADE.

Ypsilanti, June 28, 1865. 3-m

## NEW PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S

"NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.

Sold by druggists generally.

## SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRED.

ALL kinds of sewing machines repaired by a competent workman formerly engaged in the manufacture, at the gunshop of

WICKER & HAGADORN,

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

Attorneys.

## A FEW REASONS WHY THE

## AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.



## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,  
\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities offers to the public the Third Series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

## 730 LOAN

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

## U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent

## GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

THE INTEREST AT 7-30 PER CENT.

AMOUNTS TO

One cent per day on a \$50 note	
Two cents " " " " " "	100
Ten " " " " " "	500
20 " " " " " "	1000
\$1 " " " " " "	5000

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7-30 in currency. Subscribers will not lose the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent in currency.

This is the **Only Loan in Market** now offered by the Government, and no other advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$330,000.00 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. I now seem probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions, and subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAT COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the  
First National Bank of Ypsilanti.  
First National Bank of Ann Arbor.  
First National Bank of Detroit.  
Second National Bank of Detroit.  
First National Bank of Fenton.  
First National Bank Bay City.  
And all other National Banks in the State.

E. & F. P. BOGARDUS,

AGENTS FOR THE

## 7:30 LOAN

MANHOOD

How Lost -- How Restored

JUST PUBLISHED, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the rational cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impairments to Marriage, etc., also, CONSUMPTION, BRUISES, AND FISTS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 5 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife--pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer can meet what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office 4576

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC--We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a valuable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors, it strengthens the whole Nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by DR. A. STRICKLAND, 609 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

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JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Ypsilanti, July 20 1865.

S. HESSLEIN & CO.

Ready Made Clothing, &c. &c. New Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

## GOOD NEWS!

High prices have taken a tumble  
Just re'd brown Cottons at 18, 20 @ 25cts.  
Bleached " 15, 18 @ 25 "

A nice assortment of HATS!!

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee

cheap as the cheapest.

We can show the

Nicest assortment of SHOES

over offered in this city.

DELAINE'S GINGHAMS PRINTS

Nice variety.

Ladies Cotton Hose, 15 to 50c

Gloves, 15 to 20c

Children's Copper tipped Shoes, 50 to 1.50

These goods were bought during the panic in New York, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.

J. G. KLOCK,

Ypsilanti.

April 18, 1865.

CO. DEMERIT, & CO.

JEWELERS,

303 Broadway, New York

(CORNER OF DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES.

CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

&c. &c. &c.

WORTH \$500,000.

TO BE SOLD AT

\$1 EACH!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

Splendid List of Articles,

All to be sold for ONE DOLLAR Each!

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches each \$100

100 Gold Watches, 60

200 Ladies Watches, 35

500 Silver Watches, \$15.00 to 25

600 Gold Neck & Vest Chains 12.00 to 15

1000 Chateaux & Guard Chains 5.00 to 10

3000 Vest and Neck Chains, 4.00 to 12

4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches 4.00 to 8

4000 Coral Lava Garnet Brooches 3.00 to 8

7000 Gold, Jet, Opal Ear Drops 3.00 to 8

5000 Gents' Breast & Scarf Pins 3.00 to 8

2000 Oval Band Bracelets, 3.00 to 8

2000 Chained Bracelets, 3.00 to 10

3500 Gold Watch Keys, 2.00 to 8

2000 Gold Watch Pins & Ring 2.00 to 8

5000 Sol. Slave Buttons & Studs 2.50 to 6

3000 Gold Timbales, 4.00 to 6

2300 Miniature Lockets, 2.00 to 7

2000 Miniature Lockets, Magic 4.00 to 9

2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses &c 2.00 to 6

3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides 2.00 to 5

5000 Chained Gold Rings 2.00 to 5

4000 Stone Set Rings 2.00 to 5

6000 Sets of Gold, Silver, Jet & Gold 5.00 to 15

4000 Gold Pens, Silver Case & Pencil 4.00 to 10

4000 Gold Pens, Silver Holder 6.00 to 10

6000 Gold Pens, Mounted Holde 2.00 to 6

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR Each. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed -- These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each.

Five certificates will be sent for \$1. Eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty for \$10; and One Hundred for \$15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in the List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

Agents--We allow those acting as Agents for us an each certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each.

Address

GEO. DEMERIT & Co

303 Broadway, New York. [46-3m]

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber or about the 27th of July from the Hibbard farm north of Ypsilanti, 12 or 14 sheep, consisting chiefly of yearling lambs, with some ewes, and one fine woolly buck; It is not known actually that they are marked, but some of them may have a black mark near the off shoulder, and others a red mark on the rump.

Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be paid for his trouble.

Ypsilanti, May 3, 1865. 491f

A. DOW.

WANTED

A PERSON of considerable experience, in the various departments of editorial life is desired of obtaining a position as Congressional reporter, or Foreign Correspondent--the latter preferred--on a first class journal of established reputation. Communications on the subject may be addressed to "Sentinel," Ypsilanti, Michigan November 16, 1864. 31.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A LARGE and convenient dwelling house for sale, situated near the Union School, east side of Adams street. Inquire of JOSLIN & BLODGET.

Ypsilanti, June 14, 1865. 11f

ESTRAY!

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber in Superior, on or about the first of May, a three year old black mare colt, with no artificial or natural marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law prescribes.

A. BAGLEY.

Superior, May 22, 1865. 51-6w

## CHEROKEE PILLS



HEALTH PRESERVER

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For a Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Period.

They cure or obviate these numerous diseases, arising from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Stickness (Chlorosis), pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heavy, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirit, Hysteria, Stomachic Disorders, etc. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and thus the effects that spring from it.

It is composed of simple vegetable extracts, they containing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they will all to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any season, during the first three months, and during the unfailing nature of their action, they will insure permanent pregnancy.

For all letters seeking information or advice, will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

All directions accompanying each box, price \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Amphlets sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of price.

R. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

63 Liberty St., New York, Proprietors.

DR. WRIGHT'S

REjuvenATING ELIXIR!

DR. ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, so this Elixir renews the system and overcomes disease."

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern science in the vegetable kingdom, being an extract of the most potent and sacred method of cure, free from all the old and worn out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.

A few doses cures Hysteria in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cures the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses restores the organs of generation.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to many a poor and debilitated man, the vigor and health of youth.

The Elixir, enervated youth, the over-taxed man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from any of the above named ailments, will find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

One bottle, \$2 per bottle or three bottles for \$5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money to any address.

The Cherokee Pills and Rejuvenating Elixir, are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, make money by selling, than they can on these medicines. As you value your health, see the health of your future offspring, and the health of your family, do not be deceived by such unprincipled dealers. Ask for these medicines and take no others.

If the Druggist will not let you have them, enclose money in a letter, and we will send them to you by Express, securely sealed and packed, free from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms, as we treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms of their complaints, and write Post-office, County, State and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

We send our 32 page Pamphlet free to any address. Address all letters for Pamphlets or advice to the Proprietors.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

No. 63 Liberty Street, New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, No. 26 Market Street, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, who will supply Druggists at our regular card prices.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Detroit, Also by

SMITH & BROTHER, Ypsilanti.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wash.

Whereas, the undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Elvira Haviland late of the Township of Augusta, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and they will meet at the office of Joslin & Blodget, in the city of Ypsilanti, on Thursday the first day of June and Wednesday, the first day of November next at one o'clock P. M. of each day to receive, examine, and adjust all claims.

Dated, May 1, 1865.

AMOS C. BLODGET,

JOHN CARPENTER,

49-6w Commissioners

Commissioners Notice.

THE Drainage Commissioners of Washenaw County will sell at Auction to the lowest bidder, at the house of Lyman Graves in the township of Ypsilanti, on Friday, the seventh day of July at 2 o'clock P. M. about two and half miles of Dutch. Depth of cut and all particulars made known on the day of sale.

PRINCE BENNETT,

J. J. PORCHALL,

Drainage Commissioners.

Ypsilanti, June 13, 1865. 1-3w

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in the city of Ypsilanti, about three weeks since, a Heifer, one year old past; mostly of a white color, with reddish spots on the neck and shoulders. Her horns of the usual length for her age and inclined to turn backward. Whoever will return said heifer or give information leading to her recovery, shall be liberally rewarded.



